The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OHIO'S SON.

People

AT TOPEKA TODAY.

The Largest Assemblage in This City

Since General Harrison Visited the Kansas Capital.

A STRONG SPEECH

Devoted Mainly to Protection Delivered by Him.

The Entire Text Published in Full Below.

REED GETS CHEERS.

Mention of the Maine Statesman's Name,

Receives the Londest Applause of the Occasion.

It was a magnificent demonstration that was given to Gov. Wm. McKinley of Ohio, in Topeka today. Topeka never fails to welcome any great citizen of the United States who visits her, and the ovation to Major McKinley was one of the biggest and warmest ones, Fully twelve thousand people were gathered around the speaker's stand in Statehouse square while the governor was speaking.

The train bearing Governor William Mck mley of Obio, drew into the Santa Fe depot from Kansas City this morning two and one half minutes ahead of time. The train consisted of the engine, a baggage car and a special car, and made the run in less than two hours.

when Governor McKinley appeared. had no trouble in identifying him, for the Onto presidential possibility looks just like his picture. A stocky little man with a tall bat, well groomed form, clear eyes and general appearance of a wellbred gentleman, is he. Some think his appearance is priestly, and there is a alight suggestion of "Father McKinley" in his smooth, benign countenance.

There was no delay at the depot, for his short stay in Topeka would not permit it. He was burried into an open carriage by Chairman Leland and Secretary Bristow, of the State Central committee, and George T. Anthony took the seat beside him. Other less notable

for the occasion. Col. J. W. F. Hughes and his sunflower were there to head the procession of the mounted Mission Township Republican Fiambeau club, 80 strong, who escorted the guest to the capitol grounds. Col. Hughes was never more in his element. His uniform today was white and tiful creature. The colonel wore a sunflower about eight inches in diameter. The Drive to the State House,

The procession moved rapidly and the the shouts for the man from Maine. Governor responded to every outburst of applause with a tip and even a wave of his hat and an agreeable smile. At Lincoln school the 550 school-children were lined up along the sidewalk. They waved their hands and those who had flags waved them. Governor McKinley responded to this greeting by fumbling in three pockets and finally pulling out a large handkerchief that had never been used, and waving it towards the pupils and teacher. It pleased them

Along Fifth street the jam of carriages was such as to make a nervous person fearful of some catastrophe, but fortunately there was none. Kansas avenue presented almost a normal appearance in number of people, but a few of the more enterprising stores had flags hung

Arrival at the State House. It was exactly \$:30 o'clock when Battery B, over in the southeast corner of the state house square caused every man, woman and child in the great crowd assembled around the state capitol to jump, by firing the first gun of the salute in honor of the governor of Ohio. The regulation salute of seventeen guns was fired, the last gup being fired just before

the distinguished visitor arrived. The uniformed members of the Topeka Republican flambeau club were lined up in two lines, forming an open drive way to and from the speaker's stand, through the crowd, and the guards had a big contract on their hands to keep the people back when the procession at the head of Governor McKinley's carriage appeared He Talks Straight Protection Doctrine to the Immense Throng.

The procession moved quickly and the bleyels brigade passed through the lines of guards, dismounting and pushing their wheels before them, as they reached the speaker's stand. Then came Battery

Col. J. W. F. Hughes, chief marshal of

companied by the Mission township economy and in statecraft which we Republi an flambeau club, the special guard of L or of Governor Mckinley.

They all rode quickly past the stand to has been one of real education. The tu-The Great Protection Leader of by four horses and bringing the speaker

Republicanism,

When the carriage stopped Chairman Leland stepped out and was quickly followed by Governor McKinley, wearing an overcoat closely buttoned around him.

hat in response to the cheering.
Governor McKinley, who was followed on to the stand by the Republican reception committee and the other speakers of the day, spoke to the newspaper men ilization, we have the same land, we on the platform and smiled with a pleased have the same people, the same manu-

might never have sequired.
"The school we have been attending has been one of real education. The tuition has been free, but the ultimate cost has been very great. It has been a com-pulsory education. Nobody in this coun-try was excluded from its benefits, and everybody has suffered as the result of it. The truth is that the present Democratic administration and the pres-As he reached the ground he lifted his silk hat to a crowd of old soldiers and made a bow as he passed up the steps to his seat on the platform.

In the great crowd of fully 12,000 people every eye was turned on Ohio's governor as he was escorted to the seat of honor, and he several times lifted his hat in response to the observing.

"Now, what is the matter with the country—for I have but a moment or two to speak—what is the matter with the country today? We have the same civilization, we have the same land, we

GOVERNOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, OF OHIO.

occasion, came upon the stand with Major E. N. Morrill, Webster Davis, mayor of Kansas City, Mo., J. K. Cubbison of Kansas City, Kan., P. P. Campbell, Judge other prominent Republicans.

and announced that Governor McKinley would be introduced by Chairman Le-

The distinguished speaker arose, took off his hat, removed his overcoat, buttoned his black Prince Albert around him and stepped to the front of the stand and Chairman Leland and two bushels for a dollar. [Applause-] nounced his name. There were cheers guests occupied eight other backs, there and the mass of people burst into a sea of waving handkerchiefs and hats.

Governor McKinley must have had cold hands, for he kept them pushed down in his trousers pockets and only removed them once or twice during his thirty minutes speech.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested when, in referring to the Maine it fit his military form like a glove. The comment was all ad iration. His horse mame of Tom Reed. Kansas people adwas a milk-white steed and was a beaumire Reed and they let Ohio's governor know it, for they cheered with a vengeance, hats were waved, handkerchiefs wung in air and lungs made tired by Once during his speech Major McKin-

ley stopped and turning to Chairman Leland asked, "How much time have I?" The reply was "Five minutes." crowd shouted "Go on, go on."

Shaking Hands.

When the great speech of the occasion was ended Governor McKinley hastened into his great coat, and while the managers of his trip tried to hurry him to his | Democrats everywhere are coming into carriage he shook hands with everybody | the Republican fold. within reach. Mr. S. L. Seabrook had gained a place on the platform and Governor McKinley, who is an old acquaint-ance greeted him warmly. As he left the platform he bid goodbye to Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City and J. K.

The roadway to the carriage, a distance of about fifty feet, was guarded by flam-beau men and the soldlers of Battery B. There were cries of, "Come this way," "Let us see you, Governor," and in his effort to be accommodating, Major Mc-Kinley got several feet away from Chair-man Leland, shaking all the hands he could and it required a great effort for him to again get started in the direction

With his hat in one hand and the other lifted to the crowd, Governor McKinley was finally seated in his carriage with Major Morrill, Cy Leland, Secretary Bristow and George T. Anthony and started for the depot amid the cheering

the Immense Throng.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:- I wish I home, might be able to reach this vast assemblage of the people of Kausss. I thank abroad and still make them at home, and B, the artillerymen carrying their swords and flags.

Entering the Grounds.

Then came Battery for this splendid greeting which you don't employ labor at home, and if you don't employ labor at home, you don't employ labor at home, you don't the past two years been undergoing some experience. They have been the longest wages at home, you have taken from the Col. J. W. F. Hughes, chief marshal of the day came next, mounted on "White Crow," the spotless Arabian stallion, ac-

The attendance at the depot to meet and satisfied smile as he looked over the facturing plants, the same great army of the distinguished guest was not great. Immense throng that banked up on the intelligent workingmen and the same Everybody had gone to the state house steps and swarmed around money we had in 1892. The trouble with has been running.

Every Industry Suffered.

"Every industry of this country has suffered since the November election day S. R. Peters of Newton and a score of of 1892, and you men of Kansus know it, and we men of Ohlo know it. Every No time was lost and James A. Trout. I department of human industry has been man stepped to the front of the stand checked. Labor has been little employed, and when employed, at greatly reduced wages. The prices for the products of the farm have gone steadily down; and although they promised you in 1892 they would give you a dollar a bushel for your wheat if you would vote the Democratic ticket, they now say they meant

> "Charity, my fellow-citizens, the appeals of charity were never so great as they are today. There has been no wasting in the wealth of wages, property, and investments in the last eighteen months. This country has lost more in its investments and property and wages than the entire cost of the civil war, and the trouble is that nobody has any confidence in the present management of the national administration; nobody has been able to tell what they could do.

> "They have been nineteen months trying to revise the tariff, and during that time the people have revised their opinions, and are burning with impatience to pass judgment on their work.
>
> "The people of this country never wanted to vote so badly in all their his-

> tory as they want to vote this year. [Cries of "You bet!"] They are ready to vote now; the day of discussion has passed. You have reached your conclusions in the severe school of experience and you know you don't want what you have. Why, even the blindest par-tissus have had their eyes opened, and

Coming Into the Fold.

"They are coming into the Republican fold because they believe more in their country than they do in their party. [Applause.] They believe that the prosperty of the country is above any party and greater than any party, and they | ropose this year to stand by the policy that gives them prosperity and gives to the work-

tariff. So they have. They have put on the free list forty-one millions of dollars worth of imported product, and eighteen millions of that is wool. The wool of the farmers of the United States is put on the free list and exposed to ruinous competition from the wool growing countries beand the sea. Why, a pound of wool in 1892 would buy seven pounds of sugar; a pound of wool now will not buy three pounds of sugar. But they say they have reduced duties, and so they have. But what does it mean to duties? What is the effect of reducing duties? Why, the effect of reducing duties is to increase importations, and the effect of increasing importations is to diminish production at

"You cannot import your goods from you in the name of the Republican party if you don't make them at home, you

"What we Need in Kansas.

"What you want here in Kansas is consumers. If you are farmers you want country, as it has done and now is doing, customers, you don't want competitors; but the party that stands in the way of the prosperity of the country will be got out have your customers, your consumers, in the United States than to have them in people. [Applause.] What We Need in Kansas, have your customers, your consumers, in the United States than to have them in some other nation of the world. Wouldn't you sooner have them near by and close to you than far distant beyond the seas, 3,000 miles away? What gives you the 3,000 miles away? What gives you the consumer at home? The great workshops of the United States give you the consumer at home. That is where you sell the products of your farm, and the best customers you have ever had in all your history have been the workingmen of the United States employed in shops that have been fostered and protected by American protective tariffs. [Cheers.]

"There are two ways of keeping foreign products out of this country, and from competing with ours, and preserve

from competing with ours, and preserve this market for ourselves, and I contend this market is ours. It belongs to the

[Applause.] "I said there were two ways of preserving the American market to the Amercan people. One way is to make the tariffs high enough to check the impor-tation of foreign competing products. That is the Republican way. The other way is to reduce the wages of labor so low that noboby anywhere else can produce any cheaper than we can. This is the Democratic way. [Applause.]

Keep Out Foreign Products.

rather make it hard for the foreign product to come into the United States than to make it harder for the American citizen to live in the United States. [Applause.] And, my fellow-citizens, you cannot preserve this market and maintain the wages that are paid to American labor unless you have the states of 1020, and in 1893 she gave a Republican plurality of 81,000, and it will be larger this year than it was last. [Cheering.]

"I see my friend." wage and the foreign wage on the for-eign product by way of a tarifi, then the workingmen of the United States have got to bear that difference themselves. That is the philosophy of this protective tariff system. And if we don't take care of ourselves, who will take care of us? Whose country is this, anyhow? [Ap-

"There is not a schedule, there is not a paragraph, there is not a rate of duty in the tariff law of 1894 that brings any benefit to the American people, producer or consumer, not one. The only benefit it brings is to our commercial rivals, and the only people who rejoice today over that bill are the men who owe no allegiance to the government of the ligited Status to the government of the United States and no loyalty to the flag of our country.

Wilson Honored by the British. "Why, when Mr. Wilson, the author of honor him as much in England as they do in the United States. [Voices, 'More.'
"Then vote that way if that's the way

you feel about it! [Applause.] "Well, the spokesman at that banquet said that Mr. Wilson may not have fully realized all of his aspirations concerning his bill, yet he wanted to assure him that his bill had stimulated industries in England, that it had opened the mills in Wales and Yorkshire and had started the that Major Morrill, my old colleague, wheels of industry in the great textile factories of that country.

No Mills Opened Up. "You haven't heard of any mills being opened up in the United States by law of 1894. You have not heard of any textile factories being started by that law this year in the United States. Why, that law, my fellow citizens, does not light a single new tire in this country, it does not employ a single new workingman in this country; it does not stimulate a single American interest, not one. The only people it helped was the sugar trust and the whisky trust and the people today are suffering from that governor. very law and will continue to suffer. It cannot be otherwise, and we might just as well make up our minds that capital will not invest in enterprises unless there is a reasonable belief that there

will be a profit in it. "Capital will not work without profit any more than labor will work without wages. You cannot get any man to invest his money in a manufacturing enterprise unless he has a reasonable certainty that he is going make some money out of investment. And that is our trouble today. The men who have the money have no confidence in the present national administration; they don't know what is going to happen. Uncertainty hangs over them, and uncertainty breeds dis-

The Money Question. "It is not the money that is troubling us today, I say to the people of Kansas. ple of the United States."

Every dollar we have is good; gold, silver, greenbacks, reasury notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, certificates; every one of them is good. gman wages.

"Why, they say they have reduced the circulation. We must find somebody who wants to buy what we have to sell; we must find somebody who wants what we have, and who has the wherewith to buy it. The banks never were so filled with money as they are today. Money was never so much unemployed as it is today. It is there awaiting investment, the only way you can fetch that money out is to put business upon a sure and profitable basis.

"When you do that, then the money will come flowing out. If we had twice as much money as we have today we could not get it any easier under the present conditions. We must have some-thing that somebody else wants and that somebody else must be able to pay for it. That is our trouble today. It is the ab ence of prosperous industry in the United States. No man is going to put his money into one end of a factory if he does not believe he will get some profit when he takes the product out of the

other end. "But, my fellow-citizens, no party in this country can stand in the way of our prosperity long. Our resources are too splendid; the enterprise, energy and genius of our people are too great. A party may retard, it may check, it may

A Party of Destruction. "The party that destroys the prosperi-ty of this country will itself be destroyed and that is the work in which we are en-gaged here today; and every time the people get an opportunity they will help and are helping in the destruction of the Democratic party—the party that stands in the way of our material prosperity.

[Loud cheering.]

"Every state in this union that has spoken since the year 1892 has reversed its opinion and has spoken in favor of the Republican party. We started in Massachusetts in 1893; that state elected a Democratic governor in 1892, and in 1893 the voice of 1892 was reversed and this market is ours. It belongs to the people of this country, and so long as we have a ballot we are going to preserve it to the people of this country. [Applause.] ocratic governor and Democratic domi-nancy, and it is remarkable how quick they got tired, Populist or Democrat, and that Democratic majority in Iowa was transformed into a Republican majority for Governor Jackson of more than

The Buckeyes In Kansas.

Then, my countrymen, we came to Ohio [loud cheer.] and the people of Kansas are just like the people of Ohio. [Cheers.] Many of them came from that great Buckeye state. I have met them at every turn since I came

cannot preserve this market and maintain the wages that are paid to American labor unless you have a protective tariff upon the products that come in here that are made by cheaper labor on the other side. And if you do not put the difference between the American put the difference between the American the foreign wage on the forwestern states they have spoken without exception in favor of the Republican party, and only recently in the state of Maine they got a majority, the like of which we never had before, and sent back to Washington Thomas B. Reed, the great Republican leader of that state, (great and extended cheers), and what I want you to do here in Kansas is to help elect a Republican house of representa-tives. I remember your old delegation when it was solidly Republican. I re-member the men who served ten or a dozen years or more with me in that national house, and well I remember how they stood faithfully for the interests of their party and the interests of the peo-ple of the entire country.

Send a Solid Delegation. "Send a solid delegation back this At the Depot.

At the Depot.

There were probably three hundred people around the platform which includes railroad men and hackmen. The conditional considerable considerable considerable and the Democratic president and the Democratic president and the Democratic party will be stopped on the fourth day of Narch next. They cover ment, during which time little else the stand for a distance of a hundred yards.

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The depote the stand for a distance of a hundred the other ment in the government of the United States. For nineteen months the Democratic party will be stopped to the stand for a distance of a hundred way and the place of six Democrats at the election this fall. Do your part and the national house will be Republican and the opportunity for mischief by the Democratic party will be stopped on the fourth day of Narch next. They can be a strift of the place of six Democrats at the election this fall. Do your part and the national house will be national house will be a constituted in the fart of the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be and the opportunity for mischief by the national house will be stopped to the national house will b say they are going to cut deeper. They say they are going to reduce duties still lower. They say they are going still further to degrade American citizenship, and the only way to stop It is to take the

reins of government out of their hands. "Let us commence to do it by electing a Republican house of representatives and then when your election is over I want to have the glad tidings sent me your candidate for governor, has been elected by an old time Kansas Republican majority."

THE RIDE TO TOPEKA.

A Great Crowd Greets Governor McKinley at Lawrence.

Mr. L. S. Crum of the Republican executive committee, came up from Kansas City on the McKinley special. Mr. Crum says he did not see much of Major McKinley on the trip for he was assigned to the duty of keeping the other politicians in the baggage car away from the

The train made its first stop after leaving Kansas City at Argentine, where Major McKinley spoke for five minutes to a large crowd of railroad men who were assembled at the depot.

At Lawrence the train was met at the depot by between 6,000 and 7,000 people who cheered to the echo. Gov. McKinley spoke for ten minutes at Lawrence under the covered depot platform and the cheering was the most outhusiastic which has greeted Gov. McKinley on his

In his Lawrence speech, with apparent reference to Populism, Gov. McKinley "We might as well understand now that one or the other of the Republican and Democratic parties is going to conduct the policy of this government, trust and distrust paralyzes the arm of and it is for you to determine which one of those parties will conduct the policy of the government in such a manner as to best subserve the interests of the peo-

> A GOOD PIECE OF WORK. The Taking of McKinley's Speech for 45,-000 State Journal Readers.

In order to present Governor McKinley's speech promptly and accurately for our readers, the STATE JOURNAL made use of the services of four expert stenographers and typewriters, namely: R. H. Gaw, S. M. Gardenhire, James E. Wick and Miss Lillian Gibboney. While several thousand were near enough to the stand to hear Governor McKinley, very many more thousands will read it in the STATE JOURNAL. Estimating the usual number of readers, five, to each copy of the paper about forty-five thou-sand can read McKinley's speech in the JOURNAL.

THE M'KINLEY TRAIN. The One Out of Hutchinson Will Be

Decorated Inside and Out. Major T. J. Anderson of the Rock Is-

and is arranging to spread himself on Mckinley train out of Hutchison. Prof. Henry Worrall is in charge of the decorations. On the side of each car will be a large portrait of Governor Mc-Kinley, and flags and bunting will coneal most of the exterior of the car. The interior will also be decorated with an eye equally towards beauty and patriot-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

English Cabinet Council is Hastily Called Together.

It is Thought to Mean Serious Difficulty With France.

OVER MADAGASCAR.

England and France Have Been Rivals There Some Time.

France Now Orders All the Island's Ports Blockaded.

London is Filled With Sensational War Rumors.

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar, Oct. 3 .-A blockade of the ports of the island of Madagascar has been proclaimed by France. The resident general has gone to Tametave. He has been instructed to take measures to protect the colonists in

the event of war. London, Oct &-All the afternoon papers gravely discuss the hasty summon-ing of a cabinet council and it is gener-ally accepted as being connected with some serious difficulty with France.

The Globs says: "Today's news of the blockade of the island of Madagascar sets at rest all doubts as to the immediate business of tomorrow's cabinet councils. The ministers have decided upon a resolute course of action and the public will await with anxiety the news of their decision. We want no panic, nor war fevers, but we need the assurance that our interests will be properly safe-guarded and our silies protect-

"The French will find that we shall have a word to say about the Madagascar question before it is settled, and Lord Rosebery may rely upon the Unionists to support him, loyally and heartily, in the interests of the empire."

The Globe further expresses the belief that the hurried calling of the cabinet council is due to disputes with France, adding: "We believe that there is no ground for public alarm, or supicion, but we cannot surrender any part of Englands rights or shirk any part of her duties. Our strained relations with France are not a matter of a day's growth nor connected entirely with Madagascar. We have points of con-tact with the French throughout the world, and each is possible of having foryear. Ohio is going to put six Republicans in the place of six Democrats at the strife. It is certain that the tame way persuade the more ignorant or hot headed Frenchman that England is not so very terrible after all."

The Liberal organ, the Westminster Gazette, handles the subject very tender ly, and is evidently anxious not to excite public opinion, and thereby embarrass the government.

On the other hand the Conservative mouthpieces discuss the matter more fearlessly and warn France against en-creaching upon British rights. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A crisis

which necessitates the convening of a cabinet council, must be very sudden he the ministers were disposed on their holidays. It is quite possible hewover that propositions have been made to settle the various differences. But while we recognize the incident admits of favorable interpretation, it is idle to ignore the fact that it is quite possible that the cabinet has been summoned to discuss a new and unexpected cause of friction

The Pall Mall Gazette then refers to the article printed today in the Politique Coloniale of Paris, which reflects the views of the minister of the colonies, M Delcasse, and which gives exclusive of the questions of Egypt and Madagascar, a list of eleven outstanding difficulties between France and England, connected with frontier and similar disputes in various African colonies.

The Politique Coloniale, however, says that many of these have practically been settled and that none of them would ustify a rupture unless one country was bent upon picking a quarrel with the other, which the paper adds is not the

The Pall Mall Gazette in spite of this says the article in Politique Colontale is unfriendly "to the verge of discourtesy," adding "and if it reflects the spirit in which the French ministers intend to discuss the difficulties with England, we may prepare for troublesome times. We do not wish to quarrel with France, but on the other hand we are indisposed to permit trespassing upon our unquestioned rights. The bullying spirit which tells Frenchmen that they have only to be brag and bluff enough to force England to surrender may easily lead to that belief. The Pall Mall Gazette then continues:

"The Daily Chronicle says that war between France and England must be regarded as inconceivable madness. France must be told courteously but firmly that we have not the slightest desire to attack or to provoke her, but that if attacked we shall defend ourselves to the last extremity."

The above quotations from the leading afternoon papers of this city give a fair idea of the drift of public opinion here and the gravity of the crisis which has caused the calling of a cabluet council

THE PARIS VIEW.

The Matin Says There Can Be No Possible Pretext for Confilet.

Parts, Oct. 2 .- The Matin this morning says that Madagascar can offer so possible subject for a dispute between France and Great Britain. Once our differences with the Madagascar government are settled there will be no protext for a Franco-British conflict. The relations between the two governments were never more tranquil.